

"HONEST JOHN" ON THE ISSUES

That are Involved in the Coming Election in Ohio.

A RE-TRIAL OF THOSE OF 1896.

The Approval of the First Administration of McKinley

HIGHEST DUTY OF OHIOANS.

Upon this question, says the Secretary of State There Ought not to be any Difference of Opinion - The Tariff Measures Reviewed and the Free Coinage Fallacy Touched Upon—Issues that Still Divide the Great Parties—Republicans Urged to Support Whole State Ticket. Good Word for Hanna—Will go Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—For the first time since the beginning of the present campaign in Ohio, Secretary Sherman has published his views in the shape of the following letter addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt:

"Department of State, Washington, Oct. 26, 1897.

"To L. Markbreit, Esq., Cincinnati, O.:

"MY DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 23d instant, in which you request my views of the coming election in Ohio and in Hamilton county, is received. I have carefully observed the progress of the canvass with increasing interest as it advanced and can hardly express in language my appreciation of its importance. My chief regret is that I could not personally participate in it, as by a usage carefully observed from the days of Jefferson to this time the secretary of state is precluded from actively sharing in political discussion other than foreign affairs.

"I look upon the pending canvass in Ohio as a re-trial of the issues involved in the election of 1896. State issues, if any, do not seem to be the subject of debate. Naturally the first is now whether the first administration of Wm. McKinley is approved by the people of Ohio. Upon this question there ought not to be any difference of opinion. His prompt calling together the Congress of the United States to provide requisite revenue for the support of the government and his recommendation of the prompt repeal of the indefensible tariff law known as the Wilson-Gorman law has met with general approval. The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States was the natural and necessary result of the action of the President and a Republican Congress.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

"The tariff laws have been the subject of discussion from the days of Washington to the days of McKinley. From the time I entered Congress in 1855 to this hour I have at every election heard, both in and out of Congress, of the respective merits of a revenue tariff and a protective tariff, and upon these questions the two great parties have taken opposite sides. The Morrill tariff, passed in March, 1861, is the text of the policy of protection to our American industries, and though greatly changed from time to time to meet new conditions, it still forms the ground work of the policy of the Republican party in respect to the tariff. "This act was passed at a period of development with light taxes and increasing population. The average yearly expenses of the national government from 1840 to 1860, including the expenses of the Mexican war, were about \$50,000,000. The civil war changed all this. Its cost has been stated as over six thousand million dollars. To meet this enormous demand, the duties on imported goods were greatly increased and internal taxes in almost every form were levied on domestic products and upon the income of individuals and corporations. The ascertained national debt at the close of the war was \$2,740,000,000, but this was greatly enlarged by claims afterwards presented and by the most liberal pensions ever provided by law. In the face of these obligations and expenditures the interest of the debt, and every year from 1860 to 1893, a portion of the principal, of the public debt was paid, thus reducing it to \$961,437,769 on the 1st of July, 1893. "In 1890 Congress passed what is known as the McKinley tariff act, which was a careful revision of all existing revenue laws. It largely reduced internal taxes and carefully revised the tariff laws then in force. If it had remained on the statute book to this time, the policy of protection and debt paying would have largely reduced the public debt and prevented the severe stringency that followed its repeal. "It is the declared purpose of the Republican party to restore and maintain the policy embodied in the McKinley tariff act in the recent tariff act known as the Dingley tariff. It is unfortunate that the beneficial provisions of the latter act cannot be in full operation for a year or more, owing to excessive importations under the Wilson-Gorman act, but I confidently believe that within a year under the present law the revenue of the government will be ample to pay not only current expenditures, but a large sum in reduction of the public debt. To secure this desirable result the Republican party must be sustained not only in Ohio, but in the United States.

"The tariff laws have been the subject of discussion from the days of Washington to the days of McKinley. From the time I entered Congress in 1855 to this hour I have at every election heard, both in and out of Congress, of the respective merits of a revenue tariff and a protective tariff, and upon these questions the two great parties have taken opposite sides. The Morrill tariff, passed in March, 1861, is the text of the policy of protection to our American industries, and though greatly changed from time to time to meet new conditions, it still forms the ground work of the policy of the Republican party in respect to the tariff. "This act was passed at a period of development with light taxes and increasing population. The average yearly expenses of the national government from 1840 to 1860, including the expenses of the Mexican war, were about \$50,000,000. The civil war changed all this. Its cost has been stated as over six thousand million dollars. To meet this enormous demand, the duties on imported goods were greatly increased and internal taxes in almost every form were levied on domestic products and upon the income of individuals and corporations. The ascertained national debt at the close of the war was \$2,740,000,000, but this was greatly enlarged by claims afterwards presented and by the most liberal pensions ever provided by law. In the face of these obligations and expenditures the interest of the debt, and every year from 1860 to 1893, a portion of the principal, of the public debt was paid, thus reducing it to \$961,437,769 on the 1st of July, 1893. "In 1890 Congress passed what is known as the McKinley tariff act, which was a careful revision of all existing revenue laws. It largely reduced internal taxes and carefully revised the tariff laws then in force. If it had remained on the statute book to this time, the policy of protection and debt paying would have largely reduced the public debt and prevented the severe stringency that followed its repeal. "It is the declared purpose of the Republican party to restore and maintain the policy embodied in the McKinley tariff act in the recent tariff act known as the Dingley tariff. It is unfortunate that the beneficial provisions of the latter act cannot be in full operation for a year or more, owing to excessive importations under the Wilson-Gorman act, but I confidently believe that within a year under the present law the revenue of the government will be ample to pay not only current expenditures, but a large sum in reduction of the public debt. To secure this desirable result the Republican party must be sustained not only in Ohio, but in the United States.

"Another question of public policy of equal importance to the tariff is what is known as the free coinage of silver without regard to its market value or the great commercial nations of the world. Silver and gold have since the framing of the constitution been the standard coins of our country—but the relative market value of each has changed from time to time. The coinage ratio of the dollar is the ounce of gold as the equivalent of 16 ounces of silver. In the coinage of parts of dollars the ratio of silver to gold is about 14 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, but the legal tender of such minor coins is limited to ten dollars. Within the past twenty years, the market price of silver bullion has reduced more than one half so that one ounce of gold is now equal in value to 39 ounces of silver.

"Notwithstanding this wide diversity of the market value of the money metals of the United States all the leading commercial nations of the world have maintained their silver coins without change. This was done, and could only be done by limiting the use of the cheaper metal and by coining only on government account. It is now proposed as the cardinal principle of scattered parties that the holder of any silver bullion without regard to its market value may present it to the mint to have it coined into dollars and

made a legal tender for all debts public or private. At present the silver in a dollar is worth about 41 cents. It would seem that this bold and transparent proposition of regulation of more than one-half of all debts public and private in the United States would shock the public sentiment of honest people and secure its prompt rejection. But, strange as it may seem, it is defended by so many that we are bound to consider their reasons before we denounce it as a fraud. "It is said that free coinage would bring up the price of silver bullion to the ratio of 16 to 1. This is not the slightest ground for this opinion. Silver has gone down in price precisely as iron, tin, copper, or indeed the price of all the metals except gold. The development in the process of mineralogy has kept pace with the cheapening of nearly all the productions of skill known as manufactures. Even gold may decline in relative value as the result of the recent development of mines in several parts of the world, but from its superior value and being less effected by corrosion than any other metal, it is now and will continue to be the standard of value in the chief nations of the world. Silver will be largely used in all countries for minor coins—and if limited in amount and redeemed at its coinage value, or made a legal tender for limited sums, it will be largely absorbed for minor transactions—but its free coinage for all who demand it would at once make it the sole coin in circulation, prevent the coinage of gold and place our great and powerful country in financial operations among the minor and poorer nations of the world. This is the issue that will largely control the vote of Ohio next week.

THINGS TO BEAR IN MIND.

"Aside from this important measure, the people of Ohio should bear in mind that one of the most eminent citizens of the state is now President of the United States. He is especially entitled to your kind and considerate favor and deserves praise for the careful selection and appointment of officials of the United States. There has been no abrupt haste in making changes. While from the nature of things he could not appoint all who applied for office, yet the changes he did make met with and deserved the approval of the Republican party. It is impossible for any executive officer charged with the duty of appointment to meet the wishes of all. Many must be disappointed, but they will all concede that they have had a fair hearing, for no President could have given applicants more kind and patient attention, nor could any President have felt more keenly his inability to comply with the wishes of his friends.

"As to the issues of the future I can say with absolute confidence that in the future as in the past, the mode of levying duties on imported goods and the free coinage of silver will be the dividing lines of the two parties. It may be that benefits of protection will be so apparent that the south, now already becoming a manufacturing community and hitherto westward looking, will be converted to the policy of protecting industries by tariff laws. And it may be that the manufacturing industries of the east may become strong as to oppose duties on raw materials thus reversing their positions. This would be a change of position in these sections, but the issue would remain. As for the ticket that is presented by the Republican party there ought to be no division of opinion among Republicans. Governor Bismell has proved to be an excellent officer, has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people, has been honest and faithful and deserves your hearty support. The election of a legislature in Ohio is always important. Its action more directly affects the people of Ohio than even the action of Congress. The election of a senator of the United States is involved in the election of a legislature. The only Republican candidate who is mentioned is Mark A. Hanna, who is now serving out the remainder of the term which I had the honor to be elected. His wide experience as a business man; his generous and kindly treatment of his employees; his sound judgment on all public questions of the day ought to secure for him the hearty support of every Republican member of the legislature. I will on Tuesday next, Providence permitting, go to Mansfield and contribute my vote not only for his election, but for the election of the entire Republican ticket."

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Hanna in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna was tendered a reception to-day at noon by the chamber of commerce and in the afternoon given a public reception at the St. Nicholas hotel. He was banqueted to-night by the Republican committee. All of the Republican clubs of the city turned out to-night to escort Senators Hanna and Burrows to Music hall, where they addressed a very large meeting. The seating capacity of the hall is 5,000. The standing room was all occupied and a large overflow meeting was addressed by local speakers. The parade of clubs was one of the largest ever seen here and the demonstration was unusually enthusiastic. Thomas McDougall, intimate friend of President McKinley, presided, and introducing Senator Hanna, eulogized him as the great organizer and defender of Republican principles. Senator Hanna expressed himself as highly gratified with the situation in Ohio and especially with the interest manifested at the close of the canvass in Cincinnati.

LOOK HERE, BILLY.

You Are Talking Wildly—People Have Believed You to be Foolish, But No One Ever Thought You Were Such a Liar. CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The meetings of W. J. Bryan to-day and to-night were at Mt. Vernon, Newark and Shawnee, and were all largely attended. Mr. Bryan discussed the silver question at all these meetings and also reviewed the records of President McKinley and Senator Hanna. He said the first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country. He charged Senator Hanna with hostility to labor interests, and also with being the chief conspirator in the Presidential campaign of last year, when the result was due to the twin agents of fraud and coercion and traceable to the money powers of this and other countries.

He said: "The gold standard was conceived in avarice, fastened upon the people by stealth, continued by fraud, and its high priest was Hanna."

Mr. Bryan warned his hearers against frauds in Ohio. He said the Democrats got as many votes in Ohio last November as expected, but the Republicans got many more than there was any reason to expect.

Non-Communicative Quay.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—Senator M. S. Quay arrived in the city this morning from Philadelphia on his way to Seewickley, where he will visit his son Richard for a few days. The senator came in on the western express over the Pennsylvania road and went to the Hotel Duquesne, where he spent the morning hours in consultation with local politicians. He was accompanied by

his sons Richard and Captain A. G. Curtin Quay, of the staff of Major General Miles, U. S. A.

The senator was as non-communicative as ever, notwithstanding that desperate efforts were made to elicit something from him that could be construed even in the remotest way as an expression of opinion on political matters.

"What significance is there in your conference with Dave Martin at Philadelphia, yesterday?" was asked by the press man.

"None whatever," replied the senator. "I simply called at the rooms of the Republican city committee and met Mr. Martin there quite by accident."

WYLER TO SAIL

From Havana To-Day—Popular Demonstration in his Honor—Insurgent Defeat.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—General Wyler will leave Havana to-morrow on the Montezat. He will be accompanied only by his general staff officers and aides de camp. There will be no other passengers on the steamer.

At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, previous to the embarkment of the general, there will be a great popular manifestation in his honor. The volunteers, according to the programme, will take a prominent part in the demonstration.

It is announced from Spanish headquarters that a local guerrilla force of Pinar del Rio has surprised two insurgent camps at Pico, and Pajaro, province of Pinar del Rio, resulting in the killing of the insurgent major, Antonio Secaras, a well known leader, Lieutenant Vicasote Lopez, and several other insurgents. In addition, Captain Sala, three officers and ten privates belonging to the insurgent force, commanded by Perico Delgado, were captured by the guerrillas.

Sheriff Martin and Deputies Indicted

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23.—The grand jury to-day returned a true bill against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The true bills included nineteen for murder, one for each man killed and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The fact that true bills have been found occasions no surprise as this action was expected. If the jury had ignored the bills the defendants would have been at once re-arrested. The likelihood is that Sheriff Martin and his deputies will elect to be tried together. The re-entry of Garman and McGahren, who withdrew from the case at the time of the preliminary hearing, indicates that the prosecution will be pushed with vigor.

Will Not Contest Will.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—There is to be no contest of the Pullman will, so both sons of the dead palace car magnate declared to-day. Said George M. Pullman: "The idea of wishing to contest the will of my father entered my head, nor my brother's head either. No steps have been taken, none will be taken to break the will. My relations with the Pullman Palace Car Company and my family are most cordial. I am in the company in the capacity of an assistant district superintendent and expect to remain with the company." In terms as explicit as those employed by his brother, Sanger Pullman contradicted the rumor that his father's will was to be contested.

Kanawha Coal Strike Settled.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The miners and operators of the hard coal section in the Kanawha valley have come to terms, and the miners went to work yesterday morning at two and a quarter cents. It is thought the entire soft coal field will commence operations in a few days at thirty-five cents per ton. There is great rejoicing here over the adjustment of the strike, and this fall and winter is expected to be a profitable one.

Claim It is a Monopoly.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 23.—A special to the Ledger from Olympia, Wash., says: Governor Rogers to-day sent President McKinley an editorial entitled "Bayonets behind Monopoly" on the operations of P. B. Wear in the proposed establishment of a military reservation at St. Michaels, Alaska, which would have the effect of barring out citizens of this state who might wish to engage in business there. He also enclosed a communication from a United States army officer to the Oregonian, in which the injurious character of such an order is fully set forth. The governor enclosed these in a letter urging the President to investigate the charges made.

Village Swept Away.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A special to the Globe-Democrat says: Floods have washed away every building in the village of Ahumada, state of Chihuahua, Mexico. The town has a population of 1,300 persons and they are all homeless and suffering. Eduardo Linas, a wealthy merchant and grain buyer of the place, lost \$40,000 worth of property, including 5,000 bushels of wheat.

What's all the Fuss About.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—A son was born to the household of Grover Cleveland, former President of the United States at noon to-day. It is said that the newborn resembles his parents in point of good health, but neither Mr. Cleveland nor the three family physicians will say anything in regard to the newborn; other than he is getting along nicely and is a fine boy.

Windfall for Wesleyan.

DELAWARE, Oct. 23.—President Bushford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, to-day announced that the late Stephen Watson, of London, had left a bequest of \$25,000 to the university for the purpose of endowing a new professorship.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

Spain's answer to the note of the United States is said to be of a conciliatory character.

Gustav Behring has bobbed up in Chicago, claiming to be a son of the late George M. Pullman.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union convention meets in Buffalo to-day. 5,000 delegates are expected.

The society of the Army of Tennessee in session at Milwaukee, adjourned yesterday to meet in Toledo next year.

In a voice shaken by emotion, in words of deepest eloquence, with an appeal to the hearts of his ministerial brethren, with a plea for his wife which made the tears come to her eyes, Dr. Charles O. Brown, ended to-day his earnest, almost desperate prayer to his brethren in conference at Chicago, to give him back what they could of his ministerial standing.

CROKER IS HISSED,

And it all Happened Right in Tammany Hall, too.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION

In the Tiger's Lair on his Appearance on the Stage

WITH THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

When Three Cheers Were Asked for the "Boss" a Storm of Disapproval Swept the Hall—Carter Harrison and His Delegation of Political Bums Received in a Passive Manner—Carter Did Not Believe in Introucing National Issues in Local Campaigns, and Then Proceeded to Insult Them in His Speech—Denounced Reform and Endorsed Bryan.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Richard Croker was roundly hissed in Tammany hall to-night, at the first large meeting of the campaign, where the Tammany manager made his appearance. It was at the big meeting attended by Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and three hundred Cook county Democratic leaders. Croker's plan was to bring them here; he was chairman of the committee that welcomed them, and he sat proudly on the platform, staring upon his guests when the meeting opened. The audience was a highly enthusiastic one. Mayor Harrison was on the platform and the Chicago delegation occupied front seats in the body of the hall. Owing to the repeated interruptions at the Tammany gatherings, care was taken to keep Henry George shouters out of the hall.

Former Ambassador James B. Eustis was cheered when he arose to speak, and during his delivery he was liberally applauded. The Chicago men were warmly greeted by the crowds in the galleries. There was renewed cheering when Mayor Harrison appeared on the platform, accompanied by Richard Croker.

One of the most remarkable things that has ever occurred at a Tammany hall meeting took place just then. Some one called for three cheers for Richard Croker. The response was a storm of hisses that swept over the hall. Not a cheer was given and the man who called for them thought he would try again. In a very loud voice he called for three cheers for Richard Croker. There was a feeble response this time, but the cheers were drowned by hissing. Croker heard the expressions of disapproval of himself and he retired to a seat far back on the stage.

James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France, was the first speaker. Mr. Eustis did not mention the silver question or the Chicago platform. Referring to the campaign of 1896, he said the tariff question would be an overshadowing one, while the Cuban question would reach an acute stage. Dealing with the Cuban question, he said:

"The Democratic party now demands decisive action upon the Cuban question. It has always sympathized with an oppressed people struggling for their freedom. It does not ask this administration to violate its treaty obligations or to disregard its neutrality laws, but it does ask that the moral weight and sympathy of this great government should be on the side of the insurgents and not on the side of the Spanish government. It will repudiate any shifting, hesitating or wailing upon the Cuban question by this administration. Our navy was not built to play the role of police officer to the government of Spain."

HARRISON'S BUM SPEECH.

Mayor Harrison was next introduced to the audience. He said:

"In no sense do I make any pretense to being a public speaker. I am only a plain business man. I have been criticized for coming to New York. This criticism has come chiefly from two men in Chicago, and I do not suppose their words count for more here than they do in Chicago. One of them is W. J. Strong." (Great hooting, the crowd thinking he was referring to Mayor Strong.)

"Mr. Strong has been a prominent candidate for office, but has never got there. His influence in Chicago is that of a cipher with the circle wiped out. John Z. White says the labor men of Chicago are opposed to my coming to New York. Mr. White stands upon the roll of Typographical Union No. 16, as an expelled member. I do not pretend to represent anybody except myself, but a large majority of the gentlemen who accompanied me can be found in every representative gathering of Democrats in Chicago. They hope for the election of Judge Van Wyck. The newspapers describe the county Democracy of Chicago as an aggregation of 'bums.' These are all representative and patriotic gentlemen."

"You have been suffering from a severe inflection of so-called reform government. If this is typical reform I thank God, who made me a partisan. You have had a government that is strong in name only. By it business interests have been forgotten, the local administration is handled by men who are not citizens of New York, as if in this great city men could not be found competent to administer its affairs. I have not a high opinion of Republicanism as reformers, but it would seem that among the men who voted for your mayor there could have been found some able to take charge of the city's affairs."

"I believe that national issues should not be introduced into local campaigns. I uphold the doctrines of the equalization of gold and silver in which six millions of our people registered their belief, and I adhere to the party and its party leader. (Cheers.)"

OPPOSED TO EVERYTHING.

"On no question was the Democratic platform of '96 more emphatic and explicit than in referring to the question of monopolies. Never in the history of the American republic have the people been so opposed to monopolies and trusts. The Dingley bill, government by injunction, that monstrously both of monopoly, and all such things must be abolished. The fight of the Democratic party to-day and in the future will be against monopolies and corporation greed. I am not an anti-trust shouter. I believe they should continue to exist and continue to be strong, but at the same time respect the rights of the people—their masters."

"There is another principle of Democracy which I would like to discuss, and that is that there is no principle closer connected with Democratic ideas than liberty. Democratic liberty is but per-

sonal liberty. You have in your city the Raines law (hisses) which makes the question of liberty a by-word. If I were in your city I would never rest easy under that odious law made by a lot of buckwheat statesmen." (Great applause.)

The chairman announced that the band with the Chicago delegation and which had been said to be non-union, was composed of Knights of Labor. Perry Belmont was then introduced. He had a long speech prepared, but he cut it short. Nobody applauded him. Several speakers of local fame then addressed the meeting.

Richard Croker and Mayor Harrison left before the meeting ended. The overflow meeting on the outside of the hall was addressed by a number of wigwag orators.

MANY PERSONS INJURED

By the Upsetting of a Stage Coach—Result of Reckless Driving.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23.—News has just reached here that on Tuesday afternoon of a stage having eighteen passengers and drawn by six galloping horses, was upset in rounding a curve, three miles from the new mining town of Grand Encampment, Wyoming, and as a result three men are now lying at the Wolf hotel, at Saratoga, at the point of death and a dozen more have had to summon medical aid. The following is a list of the injured:

Thomas Saunders, foreman of the city engineering department of the Grand Encampment town company, head crushed and arm and leg broken; not expected to recover.

Charles Cumming, driver, head and shoulders crushed and mangled under the stage; injuries thought to be fatal.

Captain Charles O'Connell, of the Grand Encampment town company, severe spinal injuries; permanent recovery doubtful.

Fred L. Ballard, of the firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., stock brokers, Colorado Springs, internal injuries; not considered fatal.

Judge David N. Holser, Colorado Springs, shoulder dislocated.

Major O. S. Alers, capitalist, Providence, R. I., foot crushed.

W. W. Kirby, miner and stock broker, Cripple Creek, leg sprained.

W. F. Rock, capitalist, Cripple Creek, head and neck slightly bruised.

J. P. Murray, of Midland Sample works, Cripple Creek, severely bruised on the neck and shoulders.

J. S. Luckraft, mining engineer, Cripple Creek, shoulder blade fractured.

W. W. McGill, Cleveland, O., representing a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists, trampled by one of the wheel horses; badly bruised, but not severely injured.

J. R. Pearce, mining expert, Cripple Creek, hand bruised.

W. C. Henry, mining broker, Cripple Creek, ankle sprained and foot crushed.

M. O. Kuntzman, real estate agent, Dubuque, Iowa, hand broken.

Joseph Hankin, Rawlins, Wyoming, slightly injured internally.

The accident was due to reckless driving.

Scottish Rite Masons.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite thirty-third degree Masons for the southern and western Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America held its twenty-eighth annual session yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand commander, John Jones, Chicago; lieutenant grand commander, Richard F. Greene, New York; grand chancellor, C. W. Newton; minister of state, W. L. Kimbrough, of Texas; grand auditor, R. J. Fletcher, of Sacramento; grand secretary general, D. F. Seville, Washington, D. C.; grand treasurer general, W. R. Morris, of Minneapolis; grand marshal, Spencer N. Gilmore, of Providence; assistant grand auditor, James Hill, of Jackson, Miss.; assistant secretary general, E. E. Pettibone, of Granada, Miss.

The next annual convention will be held in Omaha, in October, 1898.

Murderer Riddled with Bullets.

CLIFTON, Ariz., Oct. 23.—At Morenci, a copper camp near Clifton, an inoffensive Mexican laborer was found near the Detroit smelters, a bullet hole through his neck and his head smashed to a pulp. Juan Madera, supposed to be one of the Chaco gang that tried to capture the town several months ago, was arrested for the crime and placed in the camp jail. Shortly after the arrest several hundred Mexicans stormed the jail, broke down the door and riddled Madera with bullets. Shortly after the lynching a second murdered Mexican was found on the trail toward Duncan, on the outskirts of Morenci. As the body had been given the same atrocious treatment as the first found, there is no doubt that both murders were the work of the map lynched.

Contemplated Bank Robbery.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Two territory gangs of outlaws are contemplating a bank robbery somewhere in the southwest, according to the following letter from Hook Thomas, of Guthrie, Okla., received by Governor Stephens to-day through State Senator Hazell, of California, Mo., to whom Thomas originally sent it: "Dynamite Dick's gang and the Jennings gang of bank and train robbers are out on a raid and they are going to have money at any cost. If you have any friends in the banking business along the borders of Arkansas, Missouri and Indian territory, you can tell them I say to look out." Thomas is said to be a reputable citizen and to have considerable knowledge of the doings of the gangs in question.

Yellow Fever Record.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—To-day's record of new cases and deaths has not worked any material change in the yellow fever situation which, while not as bright as it might be, is not regarded by the board of health officials as alarming.

New cases to-day, 50; deaths, 5; Salvador Susneri, Carrie Albyer, Mrs. P. Stumpf, Henry Palls, Mary Roche.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 23.—The board of health this evening announces four deaths, six new cases and three recoveries as to-day's yellow fever record.

Pennsylvania Mountain Fires.

GREENSBORO, Pa., Oct. 23.—Mountain fires are rapidly nearing Ridgeview Park, and despite the efforts of three hundred determined men and boys it is possible the flames will reach the park and great destruction of property follow. Ridgeview Park is the camping grounds of the Methodist congregations of western Pennsylvania. There is a large tabernacle, a hotel and 210 cottages. The park contains about one hundred acres and is enclosed by a high board fence.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS.

Most Successful Meeting in the History of the Order.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

Regarding the Expulsion and Suspension of Members—Provision Made for Competitive Drill—The Office of Chancellor Commander to be Declared Vacant. Wellsburg Selected as the Place for the Next Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Election of Officers Results in Paul Prager, of Parkersburg, Being Chosen Grand Chancellor.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The grand lodge Knights of Pythias adjourned its annual meeting this evening, after one of the most successful assemblies ever known in the history of the order.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning the grand lodge met in executive session in the senate chamber. An amendment was offered and passed, changing the grand lodge constitution regarding the expulsion and suspension of members. Three hundred dollars was appropriated for the expenses of the grand chancellor. Paraphernalia was also loaned to Pruntytown lodge, and \$150 was agreed upon as a prize for the best drilled company, with the privilege of three entering. One hundred and fifty dollars was also appropriated for the Pythian banner. The report of the committee on judiciary reported favorably on the proposition to declare the office of chancellor commander vacant. The grand lodge went into committee of the whole and took up the matter of Vaughn lodge No. 112. When the lodge was instituted the deputy organizing it obtained but \$6 from charter members, when he should have required \$10. Their charter was arrested until such time as the original members paid the additional \$4.

A message was received from the National Pythian press association assembled at Nashville, congratulating the grand lodge upon its excellent meeting.

Wellsburg and Sistersville were the only aspirants for the location of the next meeting. The result of the vote was Wellsburg, 24; Sistersville, 18. Committee on mileage and per diem reported, mileage, \$10; per diem, \$300.25. Since the adoption of the grand status two years ago the supreme lodge has made changes in the general laws of the order, making it necessary to legislate so as to bring the laws in harmony with that of the supreme laws. The following recommendations were made: That section 9 of article V, grand constitution, be amended by adding the words, "time or" before the word, "place," in the last line of said section; also to change the time of meeting from Thursday to Wednesday. That article VIII, grand constitution, be amended by adding a new section.

Section 10—Every subordinate lodge in this grand domain shall display the flag of the United States of America in their castle hall during each convention. That section 22 be amended to read, "He shall notify all members who are in arrears to the amount of two months dues, and when directed by the lodge, he shall make and read a report giving the names of all delinquents and the amounts due from each. That section 28 be amended to read: The fees for the issuance and deposit of a transfer card shall be one dollar."

That section 29 be amended to read, "The fees for the issuance of a withdrawal card shall not be less than one dollar."

That the order of business of subordinate lodges be amended to read: "15. The counting of the rituals by the master at arms, and his report to the chancellor commander."

This afternoon the election of officers took up the entire time. For grand chancellor, there were three candidates, Paul Prager, of Parkersburg; Dr. S. M. Scott, of Terra Alta, and S. R. Graves, of Wheeling. Mr. Prager was elected on the first ballot by a handsome majority. For vice grand